2022. S24

2022J004C1EL

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Cycle Final Examination 2022

History

Common Level

Thursday 9 June Afternoon 1:30 - 3:30

360 marks

Examination Number

Day and Month of Birth

For example, 3rd February is entered as 0302

Centre Stamp

For Examiner Only		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

For Examiner Only	
Total	
Grade	

Instructions

There are **eight** questions in this paper.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in blue or black pen.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. There is space for extra work at the end of the booklet. Label any such extra work clearly with the question number and part.

Question 1

An archaeological dig took place at Doon Point in Co. Kerry in May-June, 2021. Use the photograph and report below to answer the questions which follow.

Doon Point is a long, narrow strip of land that extends over 500 metres into the sea. It is one of 95 coastal promontory forts on the Dingle peninsula. All are at risk of coastal erosion.

Sandra Henry, lead archaeologist on the project says, 'The reason we are doing this dig is that we are trying to gather as much information as possible as these places are under increasing risk of erosion, cliff collapse and rising sea levels.'

Local farmer, Dennis Curran, estimates that about half an acre of the promontory fort has fallen into the sea. He has noted rising sea levels and an increase in the number of rock falls.

(a) Where in Ireland is Doon Point located?

(b) When did the dig take place?

(c) What was the role of Sandra Henry at the dig?

(d) What evidence from the photograph and the report shows the impact of climate change at Doon Point?

(e) The photograph was taken using a drone. Explain why drone technology is a useful tool for archaeologists.

(f) Name **two** other tools used by archaeologists and briefly explain how they are used.

(g) Pick a topic from your Junior Cycle History course that you can link to archaeology, e.g.,

- a named ancient or medieval civilisation
- early Christian Ireland
- a pattern of settlement in Ireland
- another named topic of your choice.

How did archaeological evidence help you to learn about **three** different aspects of that topic?

Name of topic:
How archaeological evidence helped you to learn about the topic:

Question 2

The Renaissance was a time of change in many areas of learning. In the paintings below, the Angel Gabriel informs Mary that she has been chosen by God to be the mother of Jesus. Look at the two paintings and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1:
The Annunciation
by Simone Martini,
c. 1333.
Uffizi Gallery,
Florence.

Source 2:
The Annunciation
by Piermatteo d'Amelia,
c. 1487.
Isabella Stewart
Gardner Museum,
Boston.

(a) What is similar and what is different in how Mary is portrayed in the two paintings? (Mary is on the right-hand side in both paintings.)

(b) From your study of artistic developments during the Renaissance, explain **three** features of Renaissance art using examples from the **second** painting.

(c) Describe the main achievements of one Renaissance artist you studied during your Junior Cycle History course.

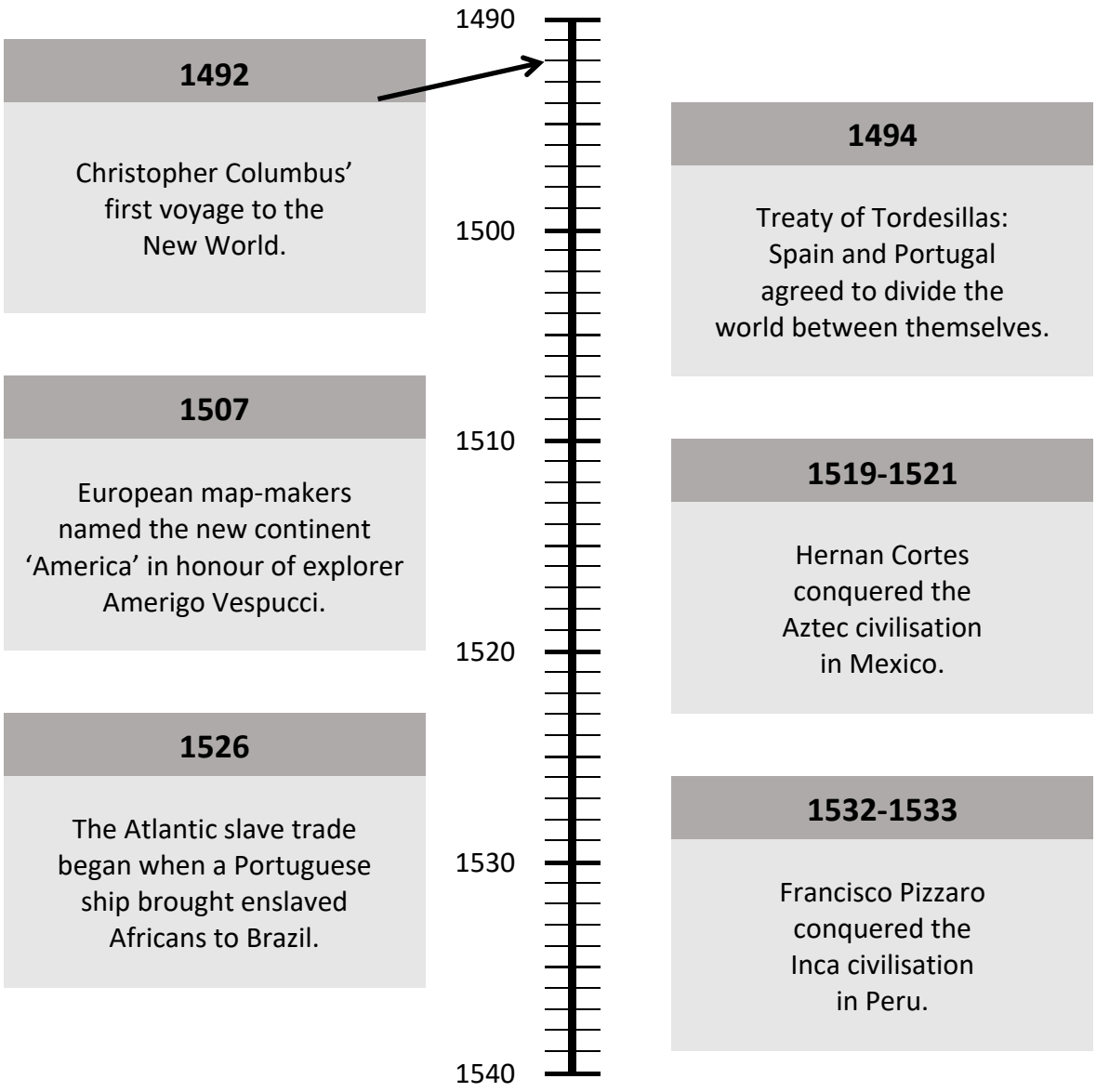
Artist's name:
Achievements:

(d) Apart from art, select **two** areas of learning in which change took place during the Renaissance era, e.g., literature, architecture, medicine, science, etc.
Outline **one** key change that occurred in each area.

First area of learning:
Change:
Second area of learning:
Change:

Question 3

The timeline below relates to exploration and conquest in the New World. Examine the timeline and answer the questions which follow.



(a) How many decades are represented on the timeline?

(b) Draw arrows to link each event to the correct date on the timeline.
The first arrow has been done for you.

(c) Mention **one** other event in Irish or European history at around the same time as the events in the timeline (1490-1540).

(d) Write an account of **one** of the events/developments mentioned in the timeline.
Explain how people in the New World and/or Europe were affected by it.

Question 4

This question is on pre-twentieth century revolutions/rebellions.

(a) Name a revolution you studied from pre-twentieth century Europe or the wider world.

(b) Write an account of the causes and/or consequences of the revolution you studied.

The following sources relate to the United Irishmen who rebelled against English rule in Ireland in 1798. Examine the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: *United Irishmen upon Duty* by James Gillray, 12 June 1798.

Source 2: extract from the diary of Elizabeth Richards, Co. Wexford, 30 May 1798.

In the morning a man rode into the courtyard with a drawn sword in his hand. He demanded that food should be sent to the rebel camp.

'We are starving, Ma'am', said he to Mrs. Hatton. 'Send us provisions or --' he struck his sword with violence on the top of a pump.

'The government may confiscate [take] my property for helping rebels,' said Mrs. Hatton. 'If you do not comply you shall be murdered,' was the reply.

An old man was sent to the rebel camp with a cart loaded with bacon, potatoes, etc., for which Mrs. Hatton received thanks from the rebel chiefs.

(c) According to the artist in Source 1, what is happening in Ireland? Support your points with evidence from the drawing.

(d) Is Source 2 a primary source or a secondary source? Give a reason for your answer.

Primary or secondary:
Reason:

(e) In Source 2, do you think Elizabeth Richards is positive, negative or neutral in her account of the rebels? Give a reason for your answer based on evidence from Source 2.

Positive, negative or neutral:
Reason:

Question 5

Over one million people emigrated from Ireland in the 1840s/1850s. The following sources relate to a ship containing Irish emigrants which arrived in New York on 30 November 1853. Examine the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: extract from a newspaper report describing the ship and its passengers.

The ship, *Marathon*, left Liverpool on the 22nd of September, with 522 passengers, mostly Irish. She arrived at New York after a voyage of 59 days, during which she lost 64 persons to an outbreak of cholera.

The passengers were in a state of the most wretched poverty and filth. They were lodged on two decks, one above the other. The decks were covered with reeking filth.

The passengers' provisions [food supplies] were exhausted three weeks before the ship came into port. Had the ship been delayed for a few days longer, the people would have starved.

Source 2: extract from seven columns in the ship's passenger list.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Rose Moore	25	Female	Servant	Ireland	U.S.A.	
John Fitzpatrick	24	Male	Labourer	Ireland	U.S.A.	
Mary Fitzpatrick	15	Female	Servant	Ireland	U.S.A.	
Johannah Fitzpatrick	40	Female	Servant	Ireland	U.S.A.	
John Fitzpatrick	50	Male	Labourer	Ireland	U.S.A.	Died
John Fitzpatrick	5	Male	Child	Ireland	U.S.A.	
Mary Reilly	29	Female	Servant	Ireland	U.S.A.	Died
Patrick Reilly	9	Male	Child	Ireland	U.S.A.	Died
Margaret Reilly	7	Female	Child	Ireland	U.S.A.	
Bridget Reilly	5	Female	Child	Ireland	U.S.A.	Died

(a) From where did the *Marathon* set sail and how long did the journey take?

Starting point:
Length of journey:

(b) How many of the passengers survived, and how many died, on the voyage to New York?

Survived:	Died:

(c) In Source 1, what were **three** difficulties faced by passengers on the *Marathon*? Support each point with reference to the source.

(d) Suggest a suitable heading for each column in Source 2. Column 6 has been done for you.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. Destination
7.

(e) Margaret Reilly is one of the passengers named in Source 2.
What facts could a historian write about her, using information from **both** sources?

Question 6

The battle of the Four Courts marked the beginning of the Irish Civil War. In the grounds of the Four Courts, the Public Record Office (PRO) contained state records going back to the 1100s.

Photograph 1

Photograph 2

Photograph 3

Photograph 4

(a) Look at the photographs and match each one to the correct caption.

Caption	Photograph
Staff at work in the Public Record Office (PRO) in 1914.	
A huge explosion and fire destroy the PRO, 30 June 1922.	
Fragments of documents outside the GPO, a kilometre away.	
The ruins of the PRO after the fighting ended.	

Archivist Catriona Crowe gave a talk on the destruction of the Public Record Office. Read this extract and answer the questions which follow.

> In April 1922, an armed force of anti-Treaty IRA occupied the Four Courts. The government assault on the Four Courts began on 28 June. At 12.30 on 30 June, there was an enormous explosion, and fire spread to the Public Record Office.
>
> Among the records lost in the fire were the census records of 1821, 1831, 1841 and 1851. Other records included church records dating back to 1174, court records, military records, and records dealing with the huge land transfers of the 17th century. Church of Ireland parish records and many wills dating back to the 16th century were also lost.
>
> It was one of the greatest cultural disasters ever to befall any country, and we did it to ourselves. What damage was done to writing Irish history based on primary sources we will never know.

(b) On what date was the Public Record Office (PRO) destroyed?

(c) What were **three** different types of records destroyed in the fire at the PRO?

(d) Select **one** opinion from the extract above and explain whether you agree or disagree with that opinion.

Opinion:
Agree/disagree:

(e) What are **two** differences between an archive and a library?

(f) Write a short account of the Irish Civil War, 1922-1923.

Question 7

Here are ten statements about the Holocaust.

(a) One term from the box has been matched with a statement from the table below.
Match **six** other terms from the box with statements from the table below.

Kristallnacht	Final Solution	propaganda	ghetto	Mein Kampf
~~Wannsee~~	anti-Semitism	genocide	pogrom	Nuremberg

1.	Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people:	
2.	Hitler wrote about his hatred of Jewish people in a book:	
3.	The organised spreading of information to persuade people to believe a particular point-of-view:	
4.	In 1935, the Nazis introduced laws which said German Jews were no longer German citizens and which banned Jewish people from marrying non-Jews. These laws were called after the city of:	
5.	An organised attack or riot against a religious group:	
6.	In November 1938, the Nazis organised an attack on Jewish synagogues, homes and businesses throughout Germany and Austria. Nearly 100 Jewish people were killed and 30,000 Jews were arrested. This attack is often called:	
7.	An over-crowded, closely-guarded area of a city where Jewish people were forced to live apart from non-Jewish people:	
8.	The crime of trying to completely destroy a group of people based on their religious, national, racial or ethnic background:	
9.	At a conference in January 1942, Nazi leaders decided to kill all Jewish people in Europe, including 4,000 Irish Jews. This conference was held in:	Wannsee
10.	The Nazi plan to kill all Jewish people in Europe:	

(b) From your study of the Holocaust, explain why Kristallnacht was a turning point in Nazi persecution of Jewish people.

(c) What evidence about the Holocaust is provided by **three** different types of sources?

Source 1:
Evidence:
Source 2:
Evidence:
Source 3:
Evidence:

(d) What were **two** consequences of the Holocaust?

Question 8

Look at this advertisement and answer the questions which follow.

(a) Where in Ireland is this museum located?

(b) What is the museum's website address?

(c) What are **two** types of information you would expect to find on a museum website to help you plan a visit to the museum?

(d) What are **two** topics that you could learn about at this museum?

(e) You studied the 1960s as an important decade in Irish, European and/or world history. Give the name of one personality, issue or event you studied from the 1960s.

(f) Briefly, why is this personality, issue or event considered historically significant?

Historian Gillian O'Brien gives the following advice about setting up museum exhibitions:

> Objects and documents are vital, but photographs, film, and oral testimony can be fascinating too.

(g) Suggest **three** examples of objects, documents and/or other presentation methods you would use to set up a museum exhibition about this personality, issue or event from the 1960s. Justify each choice.

(g)

(Continued):

Optional writing space: label all work clearly with the question number and part.

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Optional planning or rough work:

Acknowledgements

p. 3 Photograph from *Archaeology Ireland*, Vol. 35, No. 3, Autumn 2021.
Report adapted from "Race against the tide" by Clodagh Finn, *Irish Examiner*, 12/06/2021.

p. 6 Simone Martini, "The Annunciation", c. 1333, Uffizi Gallery, Florence. Available at https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e0/Simone_Martini_077.jpg (Accessed: 08/11/2021).
Piermatteo d'Amelia, "The Annunciation", c. 1487, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston. Available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Piermatteo_d%27Amelia_-_Annunciation,_c._1475.jpg (Accessed: 08/11/2021).

p. 12 James Gillray, "United Irishmen upon Duty", 12/06/1798. Available at https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2z111j31q (Accessed: 08/11/2021).
Extract adapted from the diary of Elizabeth Richards in John D. Beatty (ed.), *Protestant women's narratives of the Irish rebellion of 1798*, (Dublin, Four Courts Press, 2001).

p. 14 Report adapted from *The Newry Telegraph,* 20/12/1853.
Passenger list adapted from https://www.immigrantships.net/v9/1800v9/marathon18531130_01.html (Accessed: 19/05/2020).

p. 16 Images from http://source.southdublinlibraries.ie/bitstream/10599/5961/3/wm_Four%20Courts%20explosion %20June%201922.jpg (Accessed: 13/11/2020),
https://twitter.com/NARIreland/status/800632350422003712/photo/2 (Accessed: 13/11/2020),
https://beyond2022.ie/?page_id=429#&gid=f8621646&pid=16 (Accessed: 13/11/2020),
https://beyond2022.ie/?page_id=429#&gid=f8621646&pid=9 (Accessed: 13/11/2020).

p. 17 Account adapted from talk by Catriona Crowe, 27 January 2020, available at https://soundcloud.com/tlrhub/all-that-remainedthe-four-courts-blaze-of-1922?in=tlrhub/sets/out-of-the-ashes (Accessed: 11/11/2020).

p. 21 Image from https://www.ni-travel.com/cavan-county-museum-teaches-us-respect/ (Accessed: 17/12/20).

p. 22 Adapted from Gillian O'Brien, *Beyond Storytelling: Exhibiting the past* (Liverpool, John Moores University, 2020) available at https://www.irishmuseums.org/uploads/downloads/publications/BeyondStorytelling-Exhibitingthepast-OBrien.pdf (Accessed: 31/12/20).

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Junior Cycle Final Examination – Common Level

History

Thursday 9 June
Afternoon 1:30 - 3:30